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The Daily Commercial.

Owing to a causeless strike by our printers yesterday morning, we experienced some slight inconvenience in preparing our paper for press. We mention this circumstance in explanation of the absence of our usual variety. Our readers and advertisers will bear with us for a few days.

Owing to an accident on the Railroad by which the telegraph wires were broken, between here and Washington, our Special dispatches did not reach us last night.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.—Gold in N. York yesterday fell to 220, and dull. The quotation of the day previous was 253½.

The Pittsburgh Bankers' and Brokers' Fund.

The importance of a stock board in our city needs no commendation. Our business men have long felt its need, and they may congratulate themselves that the organization of our Bankers and Brokers Board has been completed. The first meeting of this institution will be held on Monday at 12 o'clock, when the stocks of such companies as shall have been deemed by the committee to be sound and reliable will be offered for sale. A statement of the basis of organization, and the names of members of this new Board will be found in our commercial column, on the fourth page.

Mr. Lincoln's Early Life.

HOW HE EDUCATED HIMSSLF.

Rev. J. P. Gulliver details in the N. Y. *Independent* a conversation which he had with Mr. Lincoln as long ago as 1861. In the course of the conversation Mr. Gulliver remarked:

"I want very much to know how you got this unusual power of "putting things." It must have been a matter of education. No man has it by nature alone. What has your education been?"

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct—I never went to school more than six months in my life. But as you say, this must be a product of culture in some form. I have been putting the question you have asked me, to myself, while you have been talking. I can say this, that among my earliest recollections, I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way that I could not understand. I don't think I ever felt angry at anything else in my life. But that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. I can remember going to my little bed room, and weeping the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, and trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to, when I got on such a hunt after an idea, until I had caught it; and when I thought I had caught it, I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and it has stuck by me, for I am never easy now when I am handling a thought, until I have analyzed it north, and bounded it south, and bounded it east, and bounded it west. Perhaps that accounts for the characteristics you observe in my speeches, though I never put the two things together before."

"Mr. Lincoln, I thank you for this. It is the most spiritual explanation I have yet enjoyed upon. This is genius, with all its impulsive, inspiring, dominating power over the mind of its possessor, developed by education into talent, with its uniformity, its permanence, and its disciplined strength, always ready, always available, never capricious—the highest possession of the intellect. But let me ask, did you not have a law education? How did you prepare for your profession?"

"Oh, yes: I 'read law' as the phrase is; that is: I became a lawyer's clerk in Springfield, and copied tedious documents, and picked up what I could of law in the intervals of other work. But your question reminds me of a bit of education I had, which I am bound in honesty to mention. In the course of my law-reading I constantly came upon the word *demonstrate*, I thought, at first, that I understood its meaning, but soon became satisfied that I did not. I said to myself, 'What do I do when I *demonstrate* more than when I *reason* or *prove*? How does *demonstration* differ from any other proof?' I consulted Webster's Dictionary. That told of 'certain proof,' 'proof beyond the possibility of doubt,' but I could form no idea what sort of proof that was. I thought a great many things were proved beyond a possibility of doubt, that record no such high, extraordinary process of reasoning as I understood 'demonstration' to be. I consulted all the dictionaries and books of reference I could find but with no better results. You might as well have defined blue to a blind man. At last I said, 'Lincoln you can never make a lawyer if you do not understand what *demonstrate* means;' and I left my situation in Springfield, went home to my father's house, and staid there till I could give any proposition in the six books of Euclid at sight. I then found out what 'demonstrate' means, and went back to my law studies."

I could not refrain from saying, in my admiration of such a development of character and genius combined, "Mr. Lincoln, your success is no longer a marvel. It is the legitimate result of adequate causes. You deserve it all, and a great deal more. If you will permit me, I would like to use this fact publicly. It will be most valuable in inciting our young men to that patient, classical and mathematical culture most minds absolutely require. No man can talk well unless he is able, first of all, to define to himself what he is talking about. Euclid, well studied, would free the world of half its calamities, by banishing half the nonsense which now deludes and curses it. I have often thought that Euclid would be one of the best books to be put on the catalogue of the Tract Society, in the hope that people would read it. It would be a means of grace." "I think so," said he, laughing; "I vote for Euclid."

COCHINEAL.—Our cochineal was found to be already in use in its native Mexico when, early in the sixteenth century, the Spaniards arrived there; but for a hundred years men were not sure whether it was an insect or a seed.—The cactus on which it is usually bred is called the nopal, whence the plantations are known as nopaleries, and the chief part of the cochineal of commerce is produced from small nopaleries belonging to poor Indians. These people establish their nopal plantations on cleared ground, upon the mountain slopes, two or three leagues from their villages. Each planter buys stock in the spring in the shape of cactus laden with small cochineals recently hatched, known as semilla, or seeds. Such branches are sold at about a half-a-crown to the hundred. They are kept for twenty days within the huts, then placed in the open air under a shed, and in August and September, the succulency of the plant having kept life in the cactus branches, the female insects, now young, are gathered and strewed on the nopals to breed. In thousand of the dried insects to make a pound of cochineal, and England alone consumes one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cochineal, or ten thousand and five hundred millions of insects. Cochineal, still produced most abundantly in Mexico, was formerly also in Spain, India, Algiers, &c. In Teneriffe it has superseded the grape vine. The cochineal grower must carefully avoid mixing different species of coccus, and after a gathering his plants must be carefully washed with a sponge before they are strewed again with their insects. M. Guerin Monneville lately discovered in the south of France, upon the bean, an indigenous cochineal, of which the animal matter is a peculiar scarlet, usually attainable by more but artificial means. It is not a carmine, and as every true coccus yields carminum, this newly discovered species probably is not a true cochineal, but an aphis, of which the dye is said to have decided advantages over cochineal in dying wool if it could be manufactured so as to be cheap and abundant.—*Dickens' "All the year Round."*

OIL EXCITEMENT.—The Althoff well is being pumped with good results—nothing less than six barrels per hour. The excitement among adjacent property holders may be better imagined than described. It is a success which has been well earned by the company, and we are glad their efforts are rewarded. Here is a new source of wealth to our city. Our flats will probably soon be overspread by a city of derricks. The striking of a few more such yields as this would make the yield of our State fully up to the usual amount and seriously interfere with the plans of those who now keep up the price of petroleum.

JOSEPH B. MORSE, for seven years the leading editor of the Boston Traveler, has resigned his position, because he goes for McClellan. He was formerly of the Newburyport Herald, and a conservative whig of the old school.

REV. MARK TRAFTON preached on Faith, at New Bedford, Sunday, and among his improvements was—"Don't, don't, my hearers, some dark day, go and vote for McClellan,"

The explosion of the boiler in the locomotive works of the Detroit Car Factory, on Thursday, killed one man and injured several others. The boiler, thirty feet long and weighing two tons, was thrown about one hundred and sixty feet, passing through the rear walls of the engine room, two cars in process of construction, through the rear wall of the car department, through a new government car on the track ready to ship, through the wall of the moulding shop, and then knocked a heavy iron cupola, used in melting iron to pieces. The end of the boiler which struck the obstacle arresting its flight, was battered and doubled up in a wonderful manner.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The result of the recent election on the amendment to the Constitution of the State, allowing soldiers in the field to vote, is gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that the great heart of the commonwealth is right, in the fearful and bloody struggle going on to preserve the great republic, and that these brave men are worthy to help govern the country for which they make so many sacrifices and suffer so many privations.

The friends of the Union have brought about this result, while the opposition have used their powerful organization to prevent it, with the evident object of weakening the Union armies by disfranchising the soldier, and thereby strengthening themselves at the approaching Presidential election; and in connection with this election let us reason together.

The campaign of 1864 is now fairly opened. The issue upon which the campaign is to be made is clearly indicated. The enemies of the government have publicly and authoritatively declared their purpose in the contest. That declaration places the duty of patriots in a light as broad and clear as that of noon. There is no mistaking either the spirit or the object of our opponents; it is the same that impelled the chiefs of armed treason to attempt the overthrow of free government on this continent in 1860-61. Neither time nor reflection, nor regard for the peace of society in the loyal States, nor the desolations which have devoured the prosperity of the south in the grip of war, have wrought any modification of their hatred for a government founded upon the opinions of the people expressed through the ballot box.

It is the part of wisdom to anticipate evil, and to prepare to destroy it before it grows too formidable to overthrow. The attitude of the parties to the Presidential contest gives rise to a serious question—the most serious of any which can engage the attention of the true patriot and good citizen. That question is briefly stated:—Shall we have lasting peace, through a vigorous prosecution of this war for national life, or interminable war, through a peace based upon disunion?

The issue is sharply defined. The utterances of the Baltimore Convention decisively declare for peace through effective war; the utterances of the Chicago Convention as decisively pronounce for the alternative presented in the question stated. They mean that, or they are without meaning. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln contemplates disunion as a cure for the ills under which we lie. His defeat would divide the continent into factious States. Nor is this mere assertion. The political history of the country for the last four years is a mass of overwhelming evidence in support of its entire, its disgraceful truth.

And first, in evidence of its truth, we have the declaration, informal but not less weighty (because reiterated and unvarying,) of the rebel chiefs, that the South will not treat for peace save upon the basis of a recognition of its independence. The press of the South omits no opportunity to impress upon us and the world that peace can only come through recognition. Recognition is but another name for separation. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things—either subjugation or disunion. It is the clear conviction which truth brings to every rational, enlightened mind. It is, therefore, entitled to great weight, second only to the resultant fact.

It is due to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln to state that they pretend to believe in the probability of peace and Union through some compromise, the terms of which are not clearly stated.

It will be easy to show the futility of such hopes, if it has not already been done. It will not be a difficult task to show that such a belief does not take root in conviction. The leaders of the opposition are men of great ability and more than ordinary sagacity. They cannot, therefore, be ignorant of the facts which are of public record. Those facts effectually preclude the possibility of peace and Union through any compromise, unless the terms involve recognition; and that would be disunion.

But let us thoroughly consider this question of peace through compromise. It is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms at the outset, if at all. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even against the wishes of the rebel chiefs themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden Compromise measure, and thus forced the south into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defence and self preservation. It is unnecessary to pause to show that all this transpired while the reins of power were held by southern men, most of whom are now in arms against the government. Let that pass. The question hinges upon the responsibility of the rejection of the Crittenden Compromise. It was rejected. By whom?

Reference to page 409, part first of the *Congressional Globe* of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, will place the responsibility for the rejection of that Compromise where it properly belongs. It will be seen that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated by the substitution (in effect) of what is known as the "Clark Amendment." The record shows that the vote on the motion to substitute was—yeas 25, nays 30. The vote on the adoption of the Clark proposition, taken directly afterward, was—yeas 25, nays 23. The presumption would be, naturally, that if the south had votes enough to reject the substitute, it would also have had enough to reject the proposition when offered independently. There was a falling off in the negative vote on the proposition, as compared with that on the first motion to substitute, of *seven* votes. This is accounted for by the fact that Senators Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana; Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Arkansas—*six Southern Senators—sat in their seats and refused to vote.* Had these six southern men voted "no," the Clark proposition would have been defeated by a majority of four votes, and the Crittenden Compromise could have been taken up and carried by the same majority. It appears of record, then, that the Crittenden Compromise was rejected because six of the leading Senators from the south virtually refused to vote for it. A motion to reconsider was carried some weeks later, and a direct vote upon the Compromise was taken. The proposition was lost by a single vote. But one of the six Senators referred to voted on that occasion nearly all of them having withdrawn on the secession of their respective States. Had they remained to vote for the Compromise, it would have been adopted.

The chief object in alluding to this matter is to show that when, before the overt act of war was committed, the south had the election of compromise or war, she, through her highest dignitaries, deliberately chose war.

The south would not have compromise then. Is it reasonable to suppose that it would accept such an accommodation now? Her rulers have the southern masses by the throat, and can mould them to their impulsions will. They are playing for a great stake. They could not withdraw from the contest now unless forced into withdrawal. Pride, love of power—both inbred and fostered by the institution of slavery—would force them to elect, as they declare they do elect, extermination rather than submission and union.

Early in the struggle—before the government had taken the aggressive—President Lincoln offered peace in most liberal terms. The terms were, briefly, the laying down of arms and the abandonment of their hostile attitude. The world knows how those terms were met. It need not be repeated here. The desolation of southern fields; and the vacant seats in thousands upon thousands of homes, both north and south, bear the record. Still later, amnesty and pardon have been offered by the President; still the chiefs of rebellion abate not a tittle of their energy to maintain themselves in their wrong. They demand recognition and independence of a government they hate. Intimate knowledge of the directing minds of the rebellion teaches that they will never abandon their wicked scheme until obliged to do so by the sheer force of such iron circumstances as control the results of war.

There is no ground, then, for the hope of peace through compromise; no hope of permanent peace. There is no such discharge in this war. Those who go before the country upon such vicious pretexts, are not deceived themselves, however much they may deceive the ignorant and unsuspecting. To charge self-deception upon them in a matter so unmistakably clear, would be equivalent to charging them with imbecility. They do not deceive themselves. The pretext of seeking the defeat of Mr. Lincoln that peace may return to our borders covers a sinister purpose. If they wish peace they can have it but in two ways—in a cowardly abandonment of the struggle, followed by disunion, or by a more vigorous (if possible) prosecution of the war.

Thus the true issue upon which the campaign is to be made becomes sharply defined. None can deprecate the horrors of war or desire the return of peace more than do the warmest supporters of the National Union nominees. But they ask for and will acquiesce in no peace that is not founded upon the integrity of the Union and established upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They recognize greater evils than war, such as this is in which the nation is plunged. Divide the nation geographically, and to what end do we inevitably gravitate? With the precedent and justice of secession established, who can presume to say that we shall not repeat the humiliating history of Mexico and the South American States? United, the common danger was, and would continue to be, our common security. Divided, the land would groan with the wreaking out of individual vengeance. Divided, the torch and brand would never be idle along the line of division. The country would at last awake to the bitter knowledge that open, vigorous war, prosecuted with a high purpose, is a thousand times less to be dreaded than an armed peace.

As an example, a little more than a year since, when Lee, with his rebel army, invaded Pennsylvania, and when the fate of the Republic was decided by the battle of Gettysburg, how prompt wicked and designing men were to inaugurate the insurrection in New York city, trusting in the hope that the Government was not able to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. It will be long before the blackness of the crimes committed by that conspiracy will be obliterated.

As another example, take the recent conspiracy discovered in the northwest—the banding together in secret of a large number of men, the concentration of thirty thousand stand of arms and a large supply of ammunition. The papers of this conspiracy, which were seized, evidencing too clearly that their design was, and is, the overthrow of the Republic, trusting that division and anarchy would shield them from harm, but in utter disregard of the concomitant wrongs to the people—murder, robbery, arson—in a word, desolation for the time.

Now, fellow citizens, in both these examples the moving spirits are prominent men in the Opposition, and controlled the nomination and platform at Chicago.

Yet it is to such a peace as this that our opponents invite you. They ask your suffrages for a man who either is pledged to such a peace, if elected, or who is determined on a war grander in scale and bloodier in results than the world has yet witnessed. There can be but two issues out of the present difficulty. The intelligent freemen of Pennsylvania need not to be led like children. They will not fail to comprehend the nature of these issues, and to choose between them. In so choosing they choose for their children and their children's children. They can do nothing of a public nature in these pregnant times that shall not cause coming generations to revere or despise them. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the election of Andrew Johnson as his associate, will indicate to the chiefs of the rebellion that the war for Union and permanent peace must go on until those ends shall be attained. It will also signify to the nations of Europe that the people of the whole United States will, soon or late, become an united people and the government remain, as it has heretofore been, a star of hope to all the oppressed peoples of the civilized world, and an everlasting monument to the wisdom of the grand old heroes who conceived it. If we could basely afford to abandon the struggle now, the world man kind could not afford the sacrifice. If we could afford it, and be shame and weak in the shackles of defeat so cravenly invited, our children could not stand erect under the death-less reproach of our behavior. As men, as freemen, as patriots, we have no choice but to stand by the government as administered. The alternative presented by our opponents is disunion and dishonor, which is national death. If a man recognizes the existence of the principle of Eternal Justice he could not despair of the republic. There may be some in whom the principle of hope maintains but a feeble existence, unless stimulated by uninterrupted success. Such must be encouraged and sustained by the example of the more hopeful and enduring. They must be assured of what the philosophy of history and of events teaches, that danger lies in turning back, as security lies in pressing forward. The desolations, and bereavements, and burdens of war may be, nay, are terrible, but the tornest which ravages forest and field, destroying the increase of labor, and even human life, is also terrible. Yet it is beneficent. With an varying calm the atmosphere would degenerate into putridity, and the earth would revolve in endless night. So war involves nations in its fearful vortex that social and political renovation may follow. As a fire sweeping over the fields licks up the chaff and stubble, yet affects not the solid earth, so the fiery trial which we are called upon to endure is consuming the notorious crimes of society. The nation will issue out of this struggle stronger and purer than before. Wrong, such as confronts us, cannot drive right into exile. Craft and villainy are not to be the subjugators of wisdom and virtue. And whatever crimes may have been, or may yet be, perpetuated in the name of civilization, it is not now to be proved either a farce or a failure. But these calamities are not to come upon the American people, for the reason that the masses are to remain true and steadfast in this great effort to establish their liberties upon a surer foundation than the anomalies upon which they have hitherto rested.

The victory is to be won by unremitting labor, and a watchfulness that shall be proof against the surprises planned by traitors at home or abroad. We are to look for no fortuitous happenings, no miraculous interpositions. The friends of the Government, working together, cannot be overthrown by any combination possible among their opponents. They may seek to divide and distract, as they have done, and they may partially succeed. But not if the people remain firm, calm and self contained. United, we are invincible against any force that can be brought against us. Divided, we should invite defeat, and attach to ourselves the name of having rejected the counsels of experience and enlightened reason.

Our victorious armies are bravely doing their duty in the field. What is required of the loyal men of Pennsylvania is a great victory at the polls in October and November. It is not only essential that the Federal government and the policy required to crush rebellion should be indorsed by the re-election of Abraham Lincoln; but at the coming contest in October it is important that in the election of Congressmen and members of the Legislature, as many districts as possible should be carried by the loyal candidates now in and to be put in the field. We want the moral effect of overwhelming majorities as well as the prestige derived from military power and force. We expect to close the war as much by the influence of the ballot as the bullet. We hope to stop the effusion of blood by the unmistakable demonstration at the polls that the war is to be waged till the rebellion is ended. And that hostilities will not cease while there is an armed traitor in the field. Such a cessation of hostilities cannot be obtained by compromise or negotiation. It must be achieved by the stern influence of force—by the unmistakable, clear and well defined proofs of the ability of the government to cope with and conquer all or any of its foes.

Men of Pennsylvania, the issues are now before you for consideration and decision. You must abide the result as you establish it for good or evil. We ask you to support Abraham Lincoln because we believe his re-election will fully vindicate the authority of the national government, and fully establish the fact that the free men of the loyal States are able to sustain the existence of the Union and the government against the hazard of opposition from abroad or at home. We ask you to assist not only in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, but in the election of all loyal candidates for State and Federal offices, because their triumph will recognize our nationality—a result which must contribute to the maintenance of the national government. It needs no arguments of our own to establish this position, because our political opponents now antagonize us to achieve entirely the opposite results.

Can we hesitate—can there be any trust or confidence in men placed in nomination by such men? Men of family, hesitate—men of property, hesitate—young men, who hope to enjoy both these blessings, hesitate before you cast your votes for nominees made by such agencies.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.
SIMON CAMERON, President.
A. W. BENEDICT,
WILSON FORNEY, } Secretaries.

The Heir-Apparent of Russia in Search of a Wife—The Grand Duke Nicholas in a Sad Plight.

The heir-apparent of Russia, the future master of a realm of more than seven millions of square miles—an empire comprising one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface—is in want of a wife, and cannot find one. This astounding piece of news (says the London *Globe*) is going the round of the continental papers. Grand Duke Nicholas, heir apparent of all the Russias, twenty-one years old, tall, good looking, in splendid uniform, speaking five languages, and with all the accomplishments, is willing to wed, yet cannot get a wife. It is said that Grand Duke Nicholas has only five royal princesses offered for his selection; and that, unfortunately, of these five high born ladies, he does not like three, and his imperial father does not like the other two, so that, in point of fact, the heir-apparent of one-seventh of the earth can get no wife at all. Poor Nicholas. There was a time when the Czar and family were allowed to pick their partners from among a whole flora of princesses. It is said of Peter the Great—that when he wanted a spouse for his son, he issued a circular to every rabbi among the five score of reigning families in Germany, bidding them to send all their marriageable daughters, deducting the plain ones, to Moscow for inspection. The invitation was responded to by a crowd of fair and illustrious damsels, and the fairest flower from among them was picked for the drunken and dissolute heir apparent.

"Subsequently the business was conducted mainly by advertisement. A hint given in one of the Hamburg papers, then considered the organs of the Russian government, generally brought a lot of portraits to the Imperial Court, from the inspection of which resulted further negotiations. Thus the Princess Sophie Dorothea Ohnebrod, being held the most eligible of the matrimonial candidates, was then invited, together with some old Ohnebrod aunt, to spend a couple of weeks at the Imperial Court, where she was kept if finally approved of, or if not, returned to her loving parents at the grim castle of Holstein-Ohnebrod, in Schleswig-Holstein. Ohnebrod, being held the most eligible of the matrimonial candidates, was then invited, together with some old Ohnebrod aunt, to spend a couple of weeks at the Imperial Court, where she was kept if finally approved of, or if not, returned to her loving parents at the grim castle of Holstein-Ohnebrod, in Schleswig-Holstein. Which by the sweeping away of nearly a hundred crowned heads from the field of royalty, had the effect of greatly lessening the charmed circle within which the Czars were wont to rove, and Czar Nicholas, when not yet their apparent, had to pay a sedulous courtship to win the hand of the King of Prussia's daughter, and his three younger sisters were in no difficulty to find a circle mate. The young ladies of 'good family,' finding that they were eagerly sought after, and that, in fact, the demand was far greater than the supply, refused to go to Russia. They objected to the country as too cold; and to the rulers as being given to the ugly habit of beating their wives, of royal prerogative, and the circle narrowed more and more around the Czar's proud family, until it has now become the humiliating necessity to declare that the heir apparent of Russia cannot find a wife at all. It is the greatest victory the ladies have achieved in the nineteenth century."

Richmond and Atlanta.

By glancing at the maps of Virginia and Georgia, it will be seen that the net work of railroads surrounding Richmond is similar, in some respects, to that around Atlanta. The Virginia Central road may be compared to the Chattanooga; the York to the Augusta; the Danville to the West Point, and the Weldon to the Macon road. Sherman advanced down the Chattanooga road, and on crossing the Chattahoochee, took possession of the Augusta road. Grant advanced down the Virginia Central, and on crossing the Pamunkey occupied the York road, which, however, was of but minor importance. Sherman in possession of the Augusta route did not, however, compel the evacuation of Atlanta, and he accordingly moved a portion of his army round the enemy's left flank to the Macon road. Grant, in a similar manner, moved around the enemy's right flank upon the Weldon road. By this latter movement Sherman was placed within striking distance of the Macon road, and in consequence on giving possession of it compelled the evacuation of Atlanta. Grant, by occupying the Weldon, is placed within striking distance of the Danville road, and all that he now requires for the starving out and evacuation of Richmond is enough troops to advance and occupy the road at Burkesville in the centre of the State as far as the Lynchburg road at Rough and Ready. Let the country respond to the patriotic call for one hundred thousand more troops, and Richmond, like Atlanta, will soon be ours.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Copperhead Ideas of McClellan.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a paper edited by an alien, in the service of the French Empire, sends up the following choice opinion of McClellan:

McClellan is really a new man. For more than two years past he has not taken part in the inhuman war commenced by the Burnsides, the Hookers, and the Shermans. His name is not connected with any of those odious measures of the Administration; and the first great violation of the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation, made him sheathe his sword. Obliged to fight, he has, however, never sullied his name by any of those exterminating and savage expeditions which have dishonored Sherman, Kilpatrick and Butler. He belongs to that school of Generals who can yet look upon the Confederates as countrymen, while most of the Generals now in the service hardly look upon them as human beings.

General Intelligence.

MEDARY'S *Crisis* speaks of the late Copperhead convention as "*the great 'sell' at Chicago!*" Yes, that's the name for it. It was a "sell," the Democratic party put up at auction; Vallandigham was the auctioneer, Augusta Belmont was the highest bidder, and "Confederate bonds" were the purchase money. You're right, Colonel, it was a great "sell." Poor Belmont! he bought a very ugly "elephant."

HON. ALFRED S. WHITE, the District Judge of Indiana, died at Lafayette on the 5th. Judge White was a Representative in Congress, from Indiana, from 1837 to 1839; a Senator from 1839 to 1845, and again a Representative in the 27th Congress. On the death of Hon. Caleb B Smith he was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the U. S. District Court for the State of Indiana.

VALLANDIGHAM said General Schenck was like the toad, ugly and venomous; but unlike the toad had no precious jewel in his head. The Dayton *Empire* says it may be Schenck has no jewels about his person, and he certainly has no servant girl's *dime* in his pocket. The contributors to the dime subscription will understand it.

THE CANADIANS LIKE HIM.—The Detroit *Free Press* boasts of the popularity of McClellan in Canada. As Canada just now contains a large population of Northern skulks and cowards, Southern rebels, and foreign enemies of the United States, the fact is not surprising. Canadian popularity brings no votes.

THE Boston *Post*, in a column of glorification over the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, says: "Let not our friends stand upon the defensive." It would be curious if any political party, under the leadership of General McClellan, should ever maintain any other attitude.—*Phila. Press.*

A LADY at Brooklina remarked last evening while noticing an occasional (McClellan) rocket, "that she thought it would be more appropriate to fire *serpents* than rockets.—*Boston Transcript.*

Pursued by a Pirate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Capt. Madwaring of the transport Nightingale from Key West, arrived here to-day, and reports that on the 6th inst. in lat. 34:12, long. 7:45; he was pursued for several hours by a side build side wheel steamer with two smoke stacks and painted lead color. She was apparently a fast sailer, but a breeze coming up, the Nightingale set all sail and escaped.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Military Situation Unchanged.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBEL REARGUARD

Charlestown Garrisoned by our Troops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent, writing on the 8th, says: The military situation is unchanged. The rebels have retreated up the valley, and yesterday they were west of the Opequan river, followed closely by our cavalry.

General Early had his headquarters at Berryville day before yesterday. A batch of official dispatches, printed orders, &c., relating to the rebel army, were found in the house which he had occupied as headquarters.

The third division of cavalry, General Wilson, skirmished with the rebel rearguard all day yesterday.

Officers from the front to-day report all quiet there. Charlestown, midway between this point and Sheridan's army, is garrisoned by our troops.

GEN. GRANT'S RECENT ORDER.

Large Number of Deserters Arriving

REBELS WEARY OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Grant, Sept. 7, says: Yesterday a large number of deserters entered Gen. Butler's lines from along their whole length, impelled to leaving the Southern armies on reading the recent generous order of the Lieut. General Commanding. They say that the more general circulation of the order would have the effect of bringing the rebel soldiers into our lines by hundreds and thousands.

They say that the impression prevails among the southern soldiers that the Chicago Convention cannot peace, but if they thought they were to endure another campaign, the army of Lee would unquestionably fall to pieces. They assert strongly and with apparent truthfulness, a great and real weariness of the war. Patriotism has given way to lassitude, and lassitude to heartlessness and hopelessness.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

Battle Imminent and Inevitable.

LEE LARGELY REINFORCED FROM EARLY.

A UNION VICTORY ANTICIPATED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A *Tribune* special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 7th says: A battle seems imminent and inevitable. The rebels have been largely reinforced from Early's department, and were yesterday crawling stealthily into a position most precarious to them, though they were unaware of it.

The public may look for stirring news from that quarter immediately. Our recent successes have infused new pride and spirit into this army. Yesterday was full of promise for victory in the coming struggle.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

SKIRMISHING ON WEDNESDAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Tribune's* Harper's Ferry correspondent, writing on the 8th, says: A detachment of our cavalry yesterday crossed the Opequan, and drove the rebel pickets to within four miles of Winchester, where the enemy's infantry was posted in force. The infantry advanced on our cavalry, who skirmished back to a little this side of Berryville.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Jessee and One Hundred and Fifty Men Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Col. Holman, of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, captured Col. Jessie and one hundred and fifty men yesterday afternoon. They were encamped near Ghent, Ky., and being surrounded by Holman, surrendered without firing a gun.

LATEST FROM MOBILE

Our Troops Landed at Cedar Point.

EXPLOSION OF A REBEL TORPEDO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Herald's* Ft. Gaines correspondent of the 30th ult. says: Our troops have effected a landing at Cedar Point, three miles above Dauphin Island, and twenty five miles to Mobile. The road running to Mobile is held by the rebels. It is reported they have no fortification in this road, except near the city.

A torpedo, drawn from the water last week, exploded, killing five or six and wounding fifteen others.

The work of destroying the sunken Nashville, in the channel above Dog river bar, was progressing.

Late Mexican News—Victoria City Recaptured by the Mexicans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Havana dates of August have been received.

Gen. Cortinas, leaving 1,500 men at Matamoras under his brother, by forced marches reached Victoria City, which had been captured by the French, under Col. Dupin. Cortinas recaptured the city and put the French to flight with heavy loss. Cortinas, in an address to his soldiers, stated that in a few days he would lead them against Tampico, and would soon be joined by forces from Huastica.

Gen. Mendaga, learning that a party of Imperialists had gone to Talancingo to plunder, secreted his forces, which were smaller than those of the enemy, along the road, and taking the Imperialists unawares, put them to flight, who left behind 115 rifles, 73 horses, 66 killed and 27 prisoners. Captain Mendaga and three others were killed and six of his men wounded.

The steamer Francis, that came into Havana lately from Philadelphia, has been sold for £20,000. Her cabin and interior are being taken out to fit her for running the blockade. She belongs ostensibly to Caro, Wilson & Bros., of this city. The Dacotah would have pursued the same business if she had arrived, and may yet if still afloat.

Arrival of Cotton—Forrest's Men Deserting.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis, from Memphis on the 8th, brings 270 bales of cotton for account.

Eight of Forrest's men reported themselves at Memphis and have taken the oath of allegiance. They confirm former reports of discontent among Forrest's soldiers and their readiness to desert, if they were assured protection by the Federals.

California Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The California Democratic Convention now in session here, nominated Ex-Governor Downey and James Crawther to Congress. Resolutions were adopted in simple endorsement of M'Clellan's nomination and the platform on which he received it.

Safe Stolen—Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—A safe containing fifteen thousand dollars was stolen from the stage coach between Portland and Gallipolis on Monday.

Henry C. Lord declines the Democratic nomination to Congress in the Second District. Joseph C. Butler was nominated in his stead.

Calcium Light Explosion—One Woman Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—At the M'Clellan ratification meeting last night, a Calcian light exploded, killing one young woman and wounding several persons.

Mr. Fessenden's Temporary Loan—McClellan's Letter—Rhode Army Demoralized—Sherman's Communication Restored.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A *Commercial* special from Washington says: The statement that Mr. Fessenden will call for a temporary loan of $50,000,000 is somewhat premature.

The Democrats here are entirely satisfied with McClellan's letter, and the peace men are silent on the subject.

An officer who arrived here from Atlanta says Hood's army is demoralized to the condition of a mob. Sherman's communications are being restored to running order perfectly.

The *Post* says: According to the records of the transportation office in this city, the number of recruits from the northern and eastern parts of this State, and from one or two points in New England, passing to the front daily average eight hundred. Not unfrequently as many as eight hundred of the New York State men alone procure transportation orders here in one day, but many others also of the State who come from Elmira, do not obtain their orders here, and therefore no record is kept of them in the New York office. Others, go south directly by the Northern Pennsylvanian railroad, besides the recorded number of recruits who pass through New York, an average of about four hundred convalescents are sent from this depot. They are experienced troops who came home early in the summer slightly wounded, and now return to the field rested and invigorated. The total number of men who go through this city daily and join the army is not less than 1,500. The class of men coming from the country now are among the best who have yet entered the field. It is said by officers who have been engaged from the first in the inspection and transportation of troops, that in detachments of 1,000 to 2,200 men now continually arriving, there is sometimes scarcely a man who could not at once become an excellent non-commissioned officer. The common impression, arising from the fact that in cities there is a continued call for alien substitutes, that most of the material which now enters the army is of an inferior grade is shown to be wholly incorrect in reference to the majority of men from the entire country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The forged drafts purporting to be signed by Hon. James Harlan, Treasurer of the Union Congressional Committee, are being presented to Postmasters in the West by some swindler who claims to be duly authorized to collect for the Committee. No draft has been drawn on any Postmaster, and no agent employed to collect from them by Senator Harlan.

The Army Department issued orders that after the 10th inst., no person shall be enlisted in the Naval service for a less period than two years.

Maj. Ludlow, with a detachment of the 8th Illinois cavalry, returned to Muddy Branch yesterday, after a successful scout through the country to Port Conway, Virginia, having proceeded as far up as Parcellville. They heard of no force of the enemy in Loudon Valley except Moseby's men. Maj. Ludlow brought in four prisoners and nine horses captured in Leesburg These prisoners were run down while attempting to escape, and one of them was severely injured by his horse falling upon him.

Passengers from City Point say that the work on the railroad to the point occupied by our troops on the Weldon railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, and it is expected that the road will be in running order on Sunday next.

The bids opened to-day show an aggregate of $62,000,000, or two-thirds the amount of the loan. The offers between four and five per cent. present amount to $26,000,000. There were proposals of various individuals to take in the aggregate, about $1,000,000, at par. The bids ranging between five and six per cent. did not amount in all to more than $40,000.

Subscriptions to the 10 40 loan to-day amounted to $300,000, of which the Secretary of the Treasury commenced at noon to-day the opening of the sealed offers for bonds of the United States to the amount of $31,500,000, consisting of unaccepted offers under the notice of proposals for a loan, dated June last. These bonds bear annual interest of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in coin and are redeemable on the 30th of June, 1881. The number of letters sent to the Treasury Department was 800, or 165 more than when the loan was here before in competition. Those opened to-day required four hours and a half for their declaration and notation, though but little over half the number. The business is to be resumed to-morrow.

The Opening of Bids for the Loan of 1881.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The opening of bids for about thirty-one and a half millions of six per cent loan of 1 81 was commenced to-day The number of proposals was larger than on any previous occasions up to two o'clock this afternoon. The bids of them only had declared to offer running from par to five per cent., and there were comparatively few, however, at the latter figure, the offers averaged probably three and a half per cent. at that hour.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes. Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—Thos. J. Bigham.

Representatives—John P. Glass, R. A. Colville, Alfred Slack, Samuel Chadwick George Y. McKee, Hans B. Herron.

Prothonotary—Jacob H. Walter.

County Commissioner—Archibald Pillow.

Coroner—William Clawson.

Director of Poor—R. H. Davis.

General McClellan's Letter.

Gen. McClellan had thousands of friends in all parts of the country who hoped that he would take a manly stand as a patriot, and vindicate their estimate of him as a War Democrat, by repudiating the sneaking and contemptible action of the traitors who met in convention at Chicago, and nominated him upon a peace platform of which every man, proud of the title of an American citizen, must feel terribly ashamed. But he has disappointed his warmest friends, by becoming the too willing tool of designing traitors whose only motive is to use him that they may, as far as they shall be permitted, facilitate their plans for the destruction of the Government of the United States. And by this conduct he has alienated from him those who had adhered to him from the first. Of his complicity with traitors there is no need of doubting any longer. The cant with which the General's letter is filled renders it almost unworthy of criticism, but there are two flagrant fallacies contained in it which we will not refrain from noticing. And our readers will at once see the correctness of our views in reference to them. The first of his fallacious premises is the assertion that "the preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced." Now, this is the exact opposite to the truth. The avowed object for the commencement of the war was to ruin the Republic, and the avowal to this effect is on record. It was made by Rebels, who commenced the war, who rejected all propositions for the prevention of war, and who fired the first gun, leaving our Government without any object to avow excepting that of the defense of its authority over all the States of the Union, by such means as the people should dictate and provide. On our part it was not a war for the preservation of the Union, but for its defense. The traitors in power in the last Administration had failed to preserve it, and left it for the present Administration to defend. Between defending and preserving there is a most decided difference—a difference that can be easily discriminated in this case. When McClelellan attempts to charge the commencement of this war upon the defenders of the Union, he knows that he is misrepresenting the history of the whole case. And when he attempts, by sophistical inuendo, to show that the present Administration has ever for a moment since the American flag was first fired upon by traitors, failed to make the *defense* of the Union the first and the final object, he knows he is endeavoring to palm upon the commun ty the basest kind of an untruth. But we proceed to the second of his false premises. He says: "Let me add, what I doubt not, was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent," etc. No matter what he adds to this; it is enough that he falsely represents the treasonable action of the Convention which nominated him. They left nothing unexpressed, either by way of resolution, speeches, or candidates. They expressed treason, and whatever they left unexpressed was that vileness of treason which their poverty in the command of the English language left them too weak to express. It is too late for any sophist to tell us what was unexpressed. All we care about is what was expressed, what McClellan knows to have been expressed, and that he chooses to adopt what was expressed. He has cast his lot with the traitors against the Government. His voice is joined with that of conspirators against the Republic. He has chosen for himself, and for the results he will have himself to blame. As to his ideas of economical government, we have all had a specimen of his practice. His long and elaborately furnished Major General's train is not forgotten, and a very exquisite specimen of economy that was to be sure.

The United States Loan.

Through the politeness of James O'Connor, Esqr., President of the Fourth National Bank, we are favored with a copy of a telegram received by him in regard to the bids for the National Loan of 1881, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept 9, 1864.

About Fifty Millions opened so far, about half of which is four and upward."

The entire amount asked for is about thirty one and a half millions. It will be seen therefore that the offerings are probably fully double the amount contemplated by the proposals. This will cheer every loyal heart, for with the armies rapidly filling up and the financial wants thus supplied, the authority of the Government will be re-established at no distant day.

Thanksgiving.

In accordance with a proclamation of the President of the United States, the voice of thanksgiving will go up to the God of our country for having crowned our arms with success and given the nation victory, in all the churches throughout the Loyal States to-morrow. Let these prayers be offered in faith, and with a holy determination that come what will, God being our helper, the war in defence of the Union shall never be abandoned until cruel rebellion bows its head, and traitors seek for pardon or quit the scene.

Inconsistency.

The question occurs to the people now, and is being asked constantly:—Can McClellan accept the nomination of the Copperhead traitors against his government, and continue to retain his commission as an officer of the United States Army, and receive pay in virtue of his holding such commission, and be an honest man? The only answer we can make is that he has accepted such nomination, and does continue to receive the pay of a soldier. And we would add, that we do not think him as honest a man as the unknown gentleman who, on Wednesday, sent to the Treasury Department a $500 U. S. six per cent bond of 1881, as conscience money.

Contradictions of History.

There is at the present time a movement on foot in the British North American Provinces which looks to a consolidation of the governmental elements—the establishment of a Union Government, with one, instead of many Parliaments. A conference of delegates has already been convened on the subject, which adjourned to meet again at Halifax on the 14th instant.

Already it has been resolved that the advantages from confederation to all the colonies would be very great. While this movement for union is going on among our immediate neighbors, there is in our midst a combination of traitors, who have chosen for their standard bearer, George B. McClellan, whose effort is to uproot the very foundations of our government, and to scatter to the winds of domestic revolution the integral parts of a Union already strong and powerful—a Union which has vindicated itself long ago, by extending advantages to every man under its aegis. If there is any one circumstance more than another which condemns the treason of those who would mutilate the Republic, it is that of our Northern neighbors negotiating for Union as a source of strength, at the time when we are at war in the defence of a Union rendered sacred by the good which has flowed from it for nearly eighty years.

"Union is strength," and the axiom is the key note of progress—is the standard of the age. This is especially the case in regard to a Union such as ours has been and is, and under which the blessings of free government have been and are dispensed by an impartial and liberal hand. In the hour when victory is perching on our banners, when the cause of the Union is triumphing, let us bid our neighbors of the North God speed in their onward and upward march.

Dead, Dead.

There is in classic story the record of an ancient hero whose name was Odinus, who was at once a priest, a soldier, a poet, a monarch and a conqueror. He made his superstitious countrymen believe that he could raise the dead to life, and that he was acquainted with futurity, and after he had performed what he deemed his mission, and having resolved to die, he assembled his friends, when with the sharp point of a lance he made on his body nine different wounds in the form of a circle, declaring that he was going to Scythia to become one of the immortal Gods. We were reminded of this remarkable individual when reading the telegram announcing the visit of the Committee of the Copperhead Convention to the mansion of Gen. McClellan. Besides the Committee, there were August Belmont, Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond, and others of that ilk, who have bled and died for their —— party. They stood around while McClellan, in whom they have always believed, inflicted upon himself the indelible—fatal wounds which indicate that he has resolved to die. While in the act of doing so, he has promised to perform great things for his devotees as soon as he becomes one of the immortal gods at Washington, instead of Scythia. The only doubt there is about his knowledge of futurity, however, is his very treacherous forgetfulness of the order of things in the past.

Filling up the Army.—The recent successes of the Union arms over the insurgents is having a good effect again upon recruiting for the army. Men begin to see that the road to peace by subduing the rebellion is not so distant and hopeless a prospect as it seemed. With the fall of Atlanta, the capture of Richmond appears inevitable, and with both the rebel strongholds secured, peace with the Union restored will soon follow. A little of the old enthusiasm is showing again. One blow more it is argued will knock the life out of rebellion, and one hundred thousand men added to Grant's army will make its success sure. There is every motive therefore to vigorously hurry forward the work, and as agricultural labor is nearly over for the season, the country towns and villages are beginning to pour in recruits. In Pittsburg, a regiment of artillery, 2100 strong, has been rapidly filled. Others are forming in other counties. The draft in Pennsylvania will be but a nominal thing, if it is required at all, for with the present rate of recruiting, the whole quota from this State can be filled in a few weeks.

A daily traveler on one of the railroads running into New York, who is a man of great influence; and withal a zealous Democrat, took occasion, on the day of the Chicago nominations, to go all through the train, shaking hands with everybody, glorifying with little Mac, and stirring up the Unionists metaphorically with a long pole. It was all in good nature however; but his jollity was quite uproarious. A few days after, as the train was coming into town, the jolly fellow was discovered deeply immersed in his newspaper, evidently in the dumps. A plot was soon formed. About fifty good Union boys got in line, and as they filed past the jolly old chap, each one insisted upon a vigorous shaking of hands, and vociferously congratulating him on the capture of Atlanta. It was gall and wormwood, especially when some exuberant shaker would add: "How are you little Mac?" but he bore it like a martyr, yea like a Vallandigham.

During the seige of Mobile, and up to the surrender of Fort Morgan, August 24, our loss in all was one ship sunk by a torpedo, one burned, through infraction of orders, and 330 men, one half of whom were killed or wounded. On the other hand, we have taken 1700 to 1800 prisoners, and the two best vessels of the enemy; the gunboat Gaines, burned by the rebels, and the remainder driven behind their obstructions. Three forts, with 160 guns of heavy calibre, with all their material, came by unconditional surrender. The rebel gunboat Morgan escaped to Mobile. The gunboat Powell the enemy blew up to prevent her falling into our hands. The United States steamer Oneida suffered more than any other. Commander J. R. Mulaney lost his left arm.

The war, which has affected newspapers severely, has operated still more unfavorably upon the book publishing trade. The high prices make the sale of books dull, and publishers therefore issue nothing except what there is a reasonable hope of having a brisk sale for. New editions of standard works are published, and all new works of established European character, but those of more doubtful merit are entirely neglected. It is questionable whether in this respect the war is not doing a benefit.

It is a fact which speaks well for the prosperity of the country that the sales of public lands this year are seven times greater than last. The foreign immigration contributes largely to this result, as well as the soldiers who have served out their terms of enlistment in the army, and desire again to taste the sweets of private life. It is to the West that we are to look for the absorption of our armies when they shall be discharged by reason of the rebellion having been crushed.

McClellan's chances go down with the rebel strongholds. As the rebel strongholds fall, Lincoln's chances rise. The success of our arms is disaster to the Chicago nominees. The failure of our arms and the success of the Copperheads are synonymous. The National Flag and the National Union nominees go down together.

A London authority says the news of the defeat of the reble fleet by Admiral Farragut produced a great sensation there, one Confederate journal describing it as "startling news."

Inevitable Tendency.

Geologists inform us that if we bore deep enough into the earth we will find the granite at the center, and we presume it is precisely so in regard to matters pertaining to the welfare of the State. We are continually seeing evidences of the fact that in the most unexpected quarters that point at which truth becomes not merely a luxury, but a standard is being reached. If we can only touch the heart, get to the center towards which everything else gravitates we are right. There we can quary out the material necessary to the erection of the grand structure. We get the granite. By a process of boring or digging, the New York *Herald* has at last reached the center—it has found the truth, or, having found it, is beginning to proclaim it. The friend and befriended of McClellan counsels him to avoid accepting the Chicago nomination, as one friend would caution another who was on the brink of a precipice, beneath which was a yawning abyss of the most terrible woe. Indeed the *Herald* describes the precipice and fathoms the abyss so thoroughly that we do not see why McClellan should not take warning, and acknowledge the Copperhead nomination as he would an insult. Here is the language of the *Herald*:

For three years past the *Herald* has sustained and defended the hero of Antietam. We have done full justice to his generalship, statesmanship, his honesty and his patriotism. But when McClellan takes his stand upon a cowardly peace platform, we are at a loss how to follow him and defend him. This the General has not yet done, and we hope that he will never be foolish enough to do it. We advise and urge him to come out boldly and declare that his only platform is his past record as a Union general, and that his sentiments are those expressed in his letter from Harrison's Landing and his oration at West Point. If he hesitates to do this, he is lost. this is as great a crisis as that at Harrison's Landing or at Antietam. Let Little Mac reflect deeply and act wisely.

With this warning, General McClellan can hardly accept the nomination and continue to have credit for either honor or good citizenship. The platform on which he is asked to stand is a burlesque to cover over the contemplated iniquity of a bloody revolution, and the issue of peace, as represented by the Copperhead convention, could not, in the light of our present victories on land and on sea, stand the ghost of a chance in the forthcoming election. The die is cast. The plans of the conspirators against the Government are revealed. The conspirators must be watched with such vigilance as will insure their being properly and effectually snubbed whenever they may attempt to violate the laws or outrage the public tranquility. The cause of the Union is too precious to the hearts of the American people to suffer the intimidations of scoundrels and traitors like Vallandigham and Wood to impede the upward tendency of this nation. The recent outpouring of our sons and brothers to the battle-field leaves no doubt on our minds that the people of these United States have faith in God and in their own efforts to save themselves.

Sad.—We notice that several of our leading Democratic exchanges are ominously silent over the downfall of Atlanta. It brings them no cheer, since it betokens the vindication of the national authority and the restoration of the Union by force of arms, which they have hitherto persisted in declaring impossible. It is most melancholy that the spirit of partizanship should so choke that of patriotism as to prevent a man from rejoicing over one of the most magnificent achievements of our arms. Freemen of America! are such men fit to be entrusted with power?

A letter from Texas to one of the leading Manchester manufacturers, is published in the English papers. The writer says Texas is in a flourishing condition, and so many negroes have been brought into the country during the war, that labor is abundant, and a large cotton crop is growing. He says the product of Texas the present year will be at least 500,000 bales, but he thinks the crop of the other Confederate States will not exceed 400,000.

Money is pouring into the lap of Mr. Fessenden, and by the 20th he will be flush enough in funds to meet the claims of the soldiers and sailors with a round payment in full. Many of the contractors, too, will have their accounts balanced to their satisfaction before the close of the present month.

If you want to know, says the Albany *Journal*, who is going to vote for McClellan, mention Atlanta to them. The long face and the low muttered growl are sufficient. On the other hand, every Lincoln man bears a face every lineament of which is radiant with joy.

The Catholic Telegraph expresses the following opinion of the Chicago Convention:

"The unconditional 'peace' men were left, with their speeches and future hopes, in the minority. They were noisy, small in numbers, and less in influence."

A Negative Platform.

The Copperhead platform is more remarkable for what it omits than what it contains. Look at it:

1st. It says nothing in favor of the Monroe Doctrine—not a word.

2d. It says not a word in favor of suspending the operation of the draft for 500,000 men.

3d. It says not a word against the Emancipation Proclamation.

4th. Not a word against employing negro soldiers or sailors to fight the rebels.

5th. Not a word against wiping out slavery by the military blows or by a change of the Constitution.

6th. Not a word against General Butler's famous contraband doctrine.

7th. Not a word against the Amnesty Proclamation, nor against the Republican Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

8th. Not a word against the confiscation of the property of rebels—real or personal.

9th. Not a word in favor of returning confiscated property to the rebels.

10th. Not a word against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

11th. Not a word against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

12th. Not a word against the Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories.

13th. Not a word against the Tax Law, passed by a Republican Congress.

14th. Not a word in favor of repudiating the National debt.

15th. Not a word against Jeff. Davis or the rebellion.

16th. Not a word in favor of State sovereignty and the right of secession.

17th. Not a word against "coercing sovereign States," or against "holding the Union together by Federal bayonets."

18th. Not a word in favor of paying the rebel debt.

19th. Not a word in favor of encouraging white laboring emigration from Europe.

20th. Finally—not a word in favor of going on with the war in case the proposed armistice fails to bring the rebels back into the Union.

A platform so contemptible and cowardly was never presented to a party in this country or any other in this age, or in any age of the world.

A Nut for the Peace "Democracy."

The Charleston *Mercury* laughs at the idea that there can be a reunion of the Northern and Southern States, and says the only way to be at peace with the Southern people is to keep them at the utmost distance the laws of nations will allow. The *Mercury* adds:

"When South Carolina seceded from the United States she invited her sister slaveholding States of the South to form with her 'a Slaveholding Confederacy.' Bitter experience had proved that slaveholding and non-slaveholding States could not live in harmony together under one government. Great Britain, France and Holland had sacrificed their slaveholding colonies, while under the Government of the United States perpetual strife had proved perpetual irreconcilability."

Last Sunday, in an eastern village, when the plate was being passed in a church, a newly appointed editor said to the collector: "Go on; I'm a dead head—I've got a pass."

A jealous woman cannot be cured either by word or deed. She resembles a kettle-drum, which, of all instruments, is the most difficult to tune and keeps in tune the shortest time.

Voltaire says: "A physician is an unfortunate gentleman, who is every day called upon to perform a miracle—to reconcile health with intemperance."

THE PULPIT.

DANGER OF FALSE DOCTRINE.

A SERMON

Preached by Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT—Matt. 16: 5-12.

And when his disciples were come to the other side, they had forgotten to take bread.

Then Jesus said unto them, Take heed and beware of the leaven of the Pharises, and of the Sadducees.

And they reasoned among themselves, saying, it is because we have taken no bread.

Which when Jesus perceived, he said unto them, O ye of little faith! why reason ye among yourselves because ye have brought no bread? Do ye not understand, neither remember the five loaves of the five thousand and how many baskets ye took up?

Neither the seven loaves of the four thousand, and how many baskets ye took up?

How is it ye do not understand that I speak it not to you, concerning bread, that ye beware of the leaven of the Sadducees?

Then understood they, how that he bade them not beware of the leaven of bread but of the doctrine of the Pharisees, and of the Sadducees.

In the first four verses of this chapter we have the narrative of the interview between Christ and his enemies; the result of which was that they refused to believe in him; and, as a consequence, that he turned with mingled sorrow and indignation from them, leaving them in their ignorance and sin, and to the terrible consequences of their own unbelief.

In our text we have the narrative of an interview between Christ and his disciples—and we are led to notice how widely it differs in its results from his interviews with the Pharisees and Sadducees. His enemies rejected him and he left them; his friends misunderstood him, and, instead of being offended with them and turning his back upon them, though he chided them for the weakness of their faith,) as in the former case, he kindly corrected their error, and so ordered his speech to them as to give them the clearest conception of his meaning.

There is still among men—among us, my hearers—the friends and the enemies of Christ, and in the end, they always receive the same treatment at his hands. With his enemies he bears a long time, as he did with the unbelieving Jews, but, if they persist in their impenitence he will, at last, leave them—leave them to their unbelief and hardness of heart—leave them to their ignorance and sin—leave them to reap the bitter fruits of their misdoings, in their own sad experience of the displeasure of God and everlasting exclusion from his presence. "My spirit," says God, "shall not always strive." He, after being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy. But, on the other hand, with his friends—with his true disciples, Jesus will ever be long suffering. He will bear with their weaknesses—he will be indulgent to their imperfections, he will enlighten their understandings, and kindly lead them along in the divine life, and at last elevate them to heaven. To his enemies Christ is the Lion of the tribe of Judah"—to his friends he is the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world."

The passage we have selected as our text suggests the following thoughts.

I. That it is no strange thing for the followers of christ to misunderstand their Master.

II. That though the disciples of Christ are liable to fall into error, he does not leave them in it.

III. That Christ is ever cautioning his followers against the false doctrines which prevail in the world.

I. The followers of Christ are liable to misunderstand their master. Jesus, as we have already noted, had on an interview with the Pharisees and the Sadducees, in which they had demanded other evidences than those which he had seen fit to give, of his Messiahship. This refusal on the part of his enemies indicated that they rejected all the evidence he had offered, and the refusal, on his part, indicated that he regarded them as hopelessly impenitent and unbelieving, and that he would exert himself no more in their behalf.

This event filled the mind of Jesus with the most solemn thoughts. It was the turning point in his efforts in relation to the spiritual welfare of the Jews as a peculiar people. On this point there was a deliberate rejection of the Messiah, and that by a few irreligious leading men, but by the representatives of the Jewish people, both in the ecclesiastical and civil circles. The work of Jesus was now done as among this stiff-necked and unbelieving race. He had labored to convince them—labored to save them—but they refused to be convinced and to be saved. He had labored to eradicate their fatal errors, but they clung to them all the more tenaciously, so now there was nothing left for Jesus, the great Teacher sent from God into the world to do, but to ward the New Testament Church, which he then proceeded to establish, against the errors to which the Old Testament Church so persistently adhered.

During the brief voyage of some six or eight miles, from the neighborhood of Magdala, on the west side, to the neighborhood of Bethsaida, on the north-eastern shore of it, Jesus, probably, said little. But having reached the shore, he remarked to his disciples: "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees."

Here is where the disciples misunderstood the word. When, for the sake of leaven, they recollected that they had forgotten to furnish themselves with a sufficient quantity of bread, though his allusion was to that kind of leaven, took a much narrower view than their Master. Whilst they were thinking of the body, He was thinking of the soul; whilst they were thinking only of the inconvenience of the want of bread, He was thinking of the dangers and the ruin of false opinions and false doctrines upon their souls and upon the souls of the children of the world in all coming time, age, and in all coming eternity. The disciples had not risen to the elevation of their Teacher. They were taking a temporal, He a spiritual view. They were thinking of the present, He was thinking of the future. They were thinking only of the future along the track of eternal ages. They were thinking of what an inconvenience it would be if they should have no bread,—how they would suffer hunger, how, possibly, they might starve, whereas Jesus was thinking of what a fearful calamity it would be to the church and the world and the souls of men if the teachers of religion should be imbued with false doctrines; if there should be carried into the new church the Formalism and the infidelity of the Pharisees. The disciples were thinking of bread, Jesus of truth; they of life, he of eternal life; they of what a terrible calamity it would be if they should perish of hunger, he of what an infinite calamity it would be should they go forth into the world and teach false doctrines. From the whole narrative we learn justly to infer that it matters very little what is the present condition o those who form the opinions of mankind, whether they live in affluence or poverty. Whether a palace or a hovel, or a garret, or a dungeon, whether they have only bread, or much bread or little; but it is of infinite importance that their doctrines be true.

But, taking bread here in the sense in which it is used in the Lord's prayer as the symbol of all earthly good, are we to understand the Saviour as directing all attention to these earthly things? Must the parent neglect his family, the citizen his country, the merchant his business, the tradesman his trade? Are all the interests of learning and art and property and society to be ignored? Are men to forget that they have bodies and that they are in the world; that it is a part of the duty of the parent to feed and clothe and educate his children; right; for the citizen to defend and support his country? right for the lawyer to attend to his clients, the physician his patients, the teacher his pupils, the merchant his warehouse, the manufacturer his mill, the farmer his crops. It is right to attend to the common property and take care of it, and properly use it. The Saviour himself had taught this great lesson when with five loaves he had fed the thousand, and with seven loaves he had fed the four thousand, and in either case he had carefully garnered the fragments, that he would not have his disciples, and he would have us, always to be thinking of bread, of business, of the body, of this world and this life and their interests, however exceeding small in their place. There are things higher, better, nobler, more enduring, and in every sense infinitely more important than these. God is more important than man—the Kingdom than any earthly kingdom, or than the Church than the State, eternity than time, the soul and the food—or doctrine by which it lives—than the body and the food, or bread, by which it lives. Said the Saviour, nor perhaps so much by way of rebuke as of astonishment and sorrow, "O ye of little faith! why reason ye among yourselves because ye have brought no bread?" Can ye never think of other than these present and perishable things? And so may we say to many around us, "O ye of little faith!" Can ye never be prevailed upon to think of anything but "what ye shall eat and what ye shall drink and wherewithal ye shall be clothed?" Must your body and your business and your property and your pleasures and this present world absorb all your thoughts and employ all your energies? Will you per sist in forgetting there are higher and better things—that there is a God and a soul and a Saviour—that there is death and a judgment and eternity—that there is heaven and hell—that unless you ponder these things, pray over them; they will be found in the sequel to be far more important than bread, than business, than the body and all that pertains to the present life.

II. A second thought which is suggested by this passage is, that though the disciples of Christ are liable to fall into error, he does not leave them in it.

The disciples thought, as has already repeatedly been said, the speaking of bread, but he soon undeceived them, and taught them he was speaking of *doctrine*, a much more important matter. Whilst he left his enemies in darkness he enlightened his disciples; whilst he left his enemies to reap the bitter fruits of their hypocrisy, he left not his friends the baleful consequences of their errors. Because of their persistent dissimulation and unbelief he left the Pharisees and Sadducees to die with a lie in their right hand, but he removed the scales from the eyes of his disciples and poured into their minds the glorious and saving light of eternal truth.

And thus He acts still. You who reject Christ He will leave to your own willfulness and everlasting destruction of fatal errors, now, even now, all unconsciously, you are hugging them to your mind. But you who love Him, trust in Him, take Him as your Saviour and Redeemer, He will deliver from all error as from all pollution, and make you to know and to receive His truth as He will make you know and partake of His holiness.

Now, as in the beginning, the disciple is liable to misunderstand and the Master. Ah! what mistakes we all fall into! When He is speaking of spiritual things, we often think He is speaking of secular; when He is bidding us to be holy, we think He is bidding us to attend to some outward ceremony; when He bids us pray, we think He calls us to utter some form of words; when He bids us, with all our mind and soul and strength, to love Him, we think that He means we are to make the impression on those around us that we love Him; when He bids us have the same temper and exhibit in all our conduct, I hardly know what many of us understand Him to mean, but certain it is we come very far short of complying with His requirements.

But, nevertheless, these errors shall all be removed in the case of the true disciple. Those who follow Jesus, confide in Jesus, love Jesus, receive His instructions with humble and teachable spirits, shall at length know His doctrine, shall be delivered from all their sins, shall be lifted from all darkness and uncertainty by which the arey surrounded into His pure, cloudless, eternal light.

III. Finally—We learn from this passage that Christ is ever cautioning his followers against the false doctrines which prevail in the world. "Then Jesus said unto them, take heed, and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the Sadducees."

1st. The world has ever been full of false opinions, and never more so than now. In the time of Christ it was the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the Sadducees, and of Herod.

Pharisaism was formalism in religion. They had the form of godliness but not its power. They professed to be the servants of God, but they had neither the fear nor the love of God in their hearts. They professed to have the highest reverence for the law of God, but they degraded it to a level with the traditions of the elders. They were very observant of the Sabbath, but left their aged parents to perish from want; they prayed very devoutly, but at the same time persecuted the servants of God; they were very scrupulous in paying their tithes, but they had no scruple in plundering widows and orphans; they would gag at a gnat whilst it were easy to gulph down a camel. Notwithstanding their pretensions to holiness they were the most miserable hypocrites—notwithstanding their claim to be the most favored sons of God, they were really the children of the devil.

The Saducees, on the other hand, were infidels. They denied many of the most precious doctrines of religion. They scouted the idea of the resurrection—they laughed at the hope of future rewards, and sneered at the fear of future punishments. They denied the existence of angels and spirits, and therefore the immortality of the soul. They were utterly godless, and had no regard for anything except the present world. They possessed most of the wealth and power of the Jews, and not being under the control of any high moral principle, were proud, oppressive, unjust and cruel. Whilst the Pharisees *added* to the Word of God, the Sadducees *subtracted* from it; whilst the Pharisees were superstitious, the Sadducees were impious; whilst the Pharisees were very observant of the Sabbath and Sabbath-meetings, and Sabbath-keepings, the Sadducees mocked at all these things, or regarded them as valuable only as a means of political power and advancement.

The Herodians were a political party. They were the partisans of Herod, and consequently those who favored the Roman dynasty. As to their religious opinions, they were Sadducees. They were really enemies of their country, inasmuch as they favored the government of a foreigner, who was at last kept in his place by the power of the Roman Emperor. They were ambitious of political power, and rather than not have it they were ready to sacrifice the liberties of their country and pander to a vile usurper to secure it.

So that Jesus, in warning his disciples against the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the Sadducees, and of Herod, warned them against all religious errors not only, but all political errors whose errors will destroy the soul, and reach to eternal ages. To make a mistake here is not to ruin your fortune, or your health, or your business, or your life, or your country, but your soul. To make a mistake here is to make a mistake that cannot be remedied in eternity. To die, believing that morality is sufficient or that you need no repentance and no regeneration, or that Jesus is not Divine, and the only Saviour of a lost world, is to die embracing a fatal error, and to plunge yourself into unutterable and everlasting misery.

Beware of Pharisaism, which is the form of Godliness without its power, the profession without the principle, the shadow without the substance. You must be a true Christian or all your professions will avail you nothing.

Beware of Sadduceeism, which is unbelief—infidelity—a rejection of some of the essential principles of morality, or some of the fundamental doctrines of religion. The liar, the swindler, the slanderer, the fornicator, the profane, as all those who deny the necessity of repentance, and substitute baptism for regeneration, and the Lord's Supper for sanctification, and rob Christ of the Lamb-like Spirit of the Divinity, cannot be saved. They are clinging, fatal, soul-destroying errors. Let us beware of such things. Let us bring all our opinions and doctrines to the test of the Word of God. Whatever does not square with this let us abandon at once, however long we have held it, however fondly we love it. Whatever does square with this, let us cling to it, however unprofitable it may be, however unpopular. "Buy the truth, my beloved hearers, and sell it not." Amen.

English View of McClellan's Nomination

[From the London Times, August 27.]

* * * In America, however, the military events yield in importance to the political. While each succeeding month displays the unbending firmness of the Southerners, *there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents.* The nomination of General McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is now not unlikely, if the will of New York should prevail with the representatives of the party. *The principles of Gen. McClellan are not very clear; he has always been looked upon as a war Democrat, as being an anxious for the Union and the old Constitution as any man in the land.* But when events move so rapidly men move with them. Should any opponent of Mr. Lincoln be elected, there can hardly be a doubt that the policy of the present President *will be abandoned* during the ensuing four years. On the other hand, it may be doubted if the republicans are more inclined for the recognition of the South, or even for reconciliation with it, than they were a year ago. They have an immense political power; they give away thousands of places and commissions; they disburse millions upon millions of money, they command the army and navy, and they have on their side all who have flourished and are flourishing by the war. They know thoroughly what they want, which is more than a large part of the democrats do, and they will strain every nerve to succeed. During the next two months we shall behold a struggle as fierce as that between the opposing armies themselves. There will be but one wish among European nations *—that a President may be elected unpledged to a war policy, and capable of acting with firmness and independence during the coming Presidential term.*

[Clouds never send down to ask the grass and plants how much they need; they rain for the relief of their own bosoms.

What is the difference between a church deacon and a ragamuffin? One passes the sasser and the other passes the passer.

"My dear Nicholas," said Lord Strangford, "I am very stupid this morning; my brains are all gone to the dogs." "Poor dogs!" replied his friend.

The prayer of every selfish man is, "forgive us our debts," but he makes everybody pay who owes him the utmost farthing.

The following articles appeared in a portion of yesterday's edition of this paper:

Letter From Gen. W. T. Sherman.

HIS HISTORY OF THE VICTORY.

Louisville, September 8,

In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give us the details of the late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who in the absence of particulars were denying that those operations were, on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:

Atlanta, September 7.

On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochie Bridge, and with the balance of the army, I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point Railroad, near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it; then moving east, my right approached the Macon Railroad, near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready. The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten on the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro on the 31st of September.

We broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brig. Gen. Golman, and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night. That same night, Hood, who was in Atlanta, finding all his railroad broken, and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, Sept. 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreating rebel army to near Lovejoy's Stations, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding him strongly entrenched, I concluded it would not pay to assault as we had already had the great object of the campaign, viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city; and to-morrow will move to the camp appointed.

I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our situation. We have, as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over three thousand prisoners, and have buried over four hundred rebel dead, and left as many wounded. They could not be removed. The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least five hundred dead, twenty-five hundred wounded and three thousand prisoners; whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up fifteen hundred. If this is not success, I don't know what is.

W. T. Sherman, Major General.

McClellan's Letter of Acccepance.

Orange, N. J., September 8

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention recently assembled at Chicago as their candidate at the next November election for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union. Constitution, laws and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so until its end. The existence of peace with honor and union over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have regained the friendship of our many victories by land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State.

The Union and the one condition of peace we ask, no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be ready at once with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for all after consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards, and in the face of the world. In the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our brave and lamented brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union of the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure; re-establish the supremacy of the civil law, and bring all the armies of a most vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciating of the paper money and the burdens thereby imposed upon labor and capital, and the necessity of a return to a sound and healthy system, while the right and the binding authority of law over president, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and relying on his all powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

George B. McClellan,

To Horatio Seymour, and others, Committee.

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Vierheller & Roesing.....54 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....46 Smithfield st.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....82 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....97 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. J. Chaloupy.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin Ware.
Tarendine & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.
R. Honegger.....331 Liberty street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—
Cornell's Spellers and Readers.
Stoddard's Arithmetics.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Primary Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology.
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
Johnson's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Boucher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Collot's Latin Books.
Fasquelle's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.
School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
aug8 CRAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.
FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Moral and Moral Sciences; Jos. F. Grigor, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Hamar W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, B. A., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorville Libby, M. D., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. B. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Pastoral Training, Mineralogy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.
The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical and Scientific courses. The next term will commence September 1st. sel-3w

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woven Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Clergymen's Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. aug8-3m

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September, 1864, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day, Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, Milk st., Boston.
au29-4m JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se6tf

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se6 136 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is secured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See specimens and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $20 to $30 for a double entire set.
Gold on Gold and Silver at proportionable rates.
Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au28

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. M. WOLFE...S. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFE, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 105 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 126 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 126 and 128 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Hamilton and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
jy18 Kleber & Bros. old stand.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS in the market. Smith's, Hallenbeck's and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9-1y J. B. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 38 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season, Meals served up at all hours. fe11y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE LAST WEEK!—SAVE YOUR MONEY!!—Next Saturday, the 10th of September, is the last day on which United States Taxes for LICENSES, INCOMES, CARRIAGES, and SILVER PLATE can be paid in that part of Allegheny county comprised in the 2d District, without the addition of the TEN PER CENT. PENALTY. Those who wish to save their money, should call immediately at the Internal Revenue Office, 67 Water street, Allegheny.
se9-1w DAVID N. WHITE, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 182 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug13:6m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
86 Water and 225 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

T. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au28-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 331, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " 9 "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. aug5-1m.

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
aug4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO'S.
No. 19 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se21 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....G. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SEIHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jul Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
My 18

ATTORNEYS

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No 114 Fifth street.

JNO. R. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my8 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 88 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je4-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
jy28-tf PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 15th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street PITTSBURGH se18:1y

U. S. INSPECTOR
T. J. RICHARDSON
has located his office at Jos. S. Finch's Distillery, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, where he can be found for
Inspection of Oils, Whisky, &c.
au29-1w T. J. RICHARDSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the largest advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMENS, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
aug8 No. 54 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 55, Fifth street. aug5

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and comfort in the use of SPECTACLES can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to THOUSANDS of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. The DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment of Spectacles, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID IRON CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Blast and Supplement-ing Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Hollow Turned and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
feb1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 126 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all Kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Bisher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interest in the firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARP.—The undersigned having purchased of the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-2m-S-S-W

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se24-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
aul1
JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
For the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
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Inspection of Oils, Whisky, &c.
au29-1w T. J. RICHARDSON.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy18-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Breechen, Fire Rods Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to Repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DEWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANE.
DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	72¾	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" "
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69½	" "4
50	Allegheny	—	—	69	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	67¾	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	66	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	—	60	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	—	—	108	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Ally	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 p ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
25	Western	—	—	53½	May 2.50
25	Monongahela	34	—	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	50¾	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34½	$4.00
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$2.00
50	People's	28	—	28¾	$4.00
50	Penna	32½	—	—	—
		BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	—	58¼	5 p ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 p ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 p ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	35	$1 50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	11	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	74½	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	120	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	109½	—
60	Connellsville	—	—	125	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	—	17	3 p ct.
50	Steubenville	—	—	10¾	—
50	Clartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	1½	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch ter.	65	—	70	65
25	Birmingham	—	—	41½	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
		GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	—	$1 00
50	Manufacturers	—	—	31¾	3 p ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lucesco	30	—	12	2 p ct.
10	North American	—	—	9	7½
50	Dalzell	—	—	13½	1 p ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	—	14	2 p ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	100	4 p ct.
5	Iron City	—	—	2¾	—
2	Horse Neck	—	—	2½	—
5	Stella	—	—	2¾	—
8	Federal	2¾	—	—	—
20	Acme	15	—	—	—
4	Whitely Creek	—	—	—	—
5	Fayette	2	—	—	—
5	Story	—	2½	—	—
4	Fleming & Blood farm	—	—	5	2 p ct.
10	Olmstead	—	—	—	—
10	Rynd farm	9	—	—	—
10	Phenix	5	—	—	—
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	11¾	—	—
50	Monongahela Naviga'n	—	45	—	$2 50
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	—	82	—	—
	do Scrip 6's	—	80	—	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	79	—	—
	do 6's	—	97	—	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	103	—	—
	do 5's	—	90	—	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	105	—	—
	do 2d morig	—	100	—	—

FRIDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

We are glad to be able to announce that the "BANKERS & BROKERS' BOARD," of this city, have made arrangements to meet daily to transact business on a similar basis with that of the Philadelphia and New York Stock Boards.

The necessity of such an arrangement has long been felt by our moneyed men, and now more than at any time in our previous history that want is apparent.

The list of securities dealt in here is already larger, it is said, than that of the Philadelphia Stock Board, and many of these, when purchases or sales are to be made, can only be dealt in through the New York or Philadelphia Boards.

The Pittsburgh "Bankers and Brokers' Board" embrace some of the best financial ability and character of the two cities, and promises, if we may judge from the workings of similar organizations in other cities, to do much towards protecting the public against worthless stocks and other securities. It is made the duty of a committee of the Board to examine the condition and character of all new institutions and companies before the stock can be added to the regular list. So that any securities not found in the Board's list should be carefully scrutinized before investing in them.

We subjoin a list of the officers and the names of such of the members as we have heard mentioned:

J. B. Semple, of Semple & Jones, President.
N. Holmes, of N. Holmes & Sons, Vice Pres.
S. S. Bryan, of 59 Fourth St., Sec. and Treas.
Florence Kramer, of Kramer & Rahm.
Joshua Hanna, of Hanna, Hart & Co.
J. B. M'Cune, of Union Banking Co.
Thompson Bell, of Thompson Bell & Co.
Geo. A. Endley, of German Trust Co.
R. Patrick, of R. Patrick & Co.
J. C. McPherson, of M. & F. Bank, Allegheny
R. A. George, of Farm. Dep. B'king Co.
J. C. Curry, of Hill & Co.
Sam'l M'Clean, jr., of Robinson, M'Clean & Co

The first meeting for the purchase and sale of stocks will be held on Monday next, (12th inst.) at 11½ o'clock a. m.

—The demand for oil stocks is unabated, but as the price of the dividend paying class advances purchasers are fewer, and narrowed down to such as are seeking good and safe investments. The speculative class choose to put their money in the cheaper undeveloped companies, in the hope of realizing a large profit in the event of the success of the company.

—Dalzell was held firmly at 13½; some transactions at that figure. Fleming and Blood, which may now be classed with the regular dividend paying companies, is held at an advance upon last sales.

—Columbia moves like all large bodies—slowly. When a sale of 100 shares of that stock occurs, it makes a big hole in a man's pile. We hear of no sales. The books close to-day, preparatory to the dividend. Any stock not transferred to-morrow (Saturday) will not be entitled to the next dividend.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Sept 10.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I C—10x14	$30 00
I-X—10x14	35 00
I C—12x12	34 00
I-X—14x20	36 00
I-C—11x10	32 00
I-C—14x20	37 00

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	36c	Bar	35c
Zinc Sheets	25c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

September 10, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	56@62
Harness	53@55
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Sept. 10, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Sept. 10, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 and 7x 9	$ 5 40	B. x.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 25	"
11x13 to 13x15	6 35	"
13x16 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	8 35	"
10x24 to 16x24	9 35	"
12x26 to 16x30	10 20	"
1 25 to 24x36	11 40	"
24x37 to 30x40	13 00	"
30x41 to 30x44	14 40	"
30x44 to 30x54	17 25	"
10x15 to 30x45		

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	B. x.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 60	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 70	"
15x20 to 16x22	17 25	"
20x22 to 22x24	21 60	"
20x26 to 22x34	23 00	"
20x36 to 26x35	28 80	"
20x51 to 24x36	28 80	"
26x60 to 30x60	36 00	"

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

Business was inactive, the sales being of a local character. A number of boats are now loading for various ports. They load in turn. Our rivers are in fine navigable order for the largest class of boats. Among the sales we note as follows:

BACON—We continue to note a steady demand for this article, and dealers take hold freely, notwithstanding the size of the figures. The stock on hand is not large, and among the operations were the following: Shoulders, 5,000 lbs at 18½@19c; Sides, 5,000 lbs at 20c, for ribbed; plain Hams, 4,000 lbs at 20c; sugar-cured Hams, 1,000 lbs at 27@27½c; canvassed Hams were held at 24c.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was inactive. The sales were only in a small way for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large. Prices were nominally the same as yesterday, ranging at from $11 00@11 25 for choice Extra Family, and $9 75@10 00 for Extra.

GRAIN—The market was inactive, with only moderate receipts. Barley was more fancied. A lot of 300 bushels were taken at $2 00 per bush. Oats were dull; sales of 250 bushels from store at 90, and 600 bushels do at 92c; sales of two car loads on trade at 87. Corn dull and unchanged.

FEED—The market was firm with a moderate demand for the various descriptions. Sales of 5 tuns bran at $1 65 ₱ cwt. Shipstuff, sales of 4 tuns at $2 50 ₱ cwt.

TEAS—The market was firm with a steady trade demand, with sales as follows: 15 chests of Young Hyson at $1 60@1 75 ₱ lb; 20 chests of fine Black do at $1 65.

TOBACCO—Market firm. Sales of 20 boxes 5-lump at 80c; 30 Caddys spun roll at 90c ₱ lb.

PEPPER—Sales of 10 sack black pepper at 52c.

SALT—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales 300 bbls, taken from works, at $3; 100 bbls do, from store, at $3 10 ₱ bbl.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand. Among the sales were the following: Mackerel—Sales 20 bbls No. 3 large at $16 50; 10 do No. 3 medium at $15 50; 15 bbls No. 2 at $25.

SEEDS—The market was firm, especially for Timothy; we note a sale of 200 bushels prime quality at $7 ₱ bushel. Flax was held at $3, whilst Clover was nominal.

LARD—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 10 tierces No. 1 at 24½c.

OILS—Lard Oils were firm and generally held at an advance. Sales 20 bbls No. 1 at $1 85, and 25 do No. 2 at $1 75.

PEACHES—The market being unfavorable, the sales were not large. 170 bbls sold at $3 00.

RAGS—The unfavorable weather prevented receipts to any extent; sales of 9 loads at 4@4½.

WHEAT—The receipts are increasing; sales of 300 bush Red, at $2 00@2 10; White $2 10@2 12.

RYE—Was held at $1 40@1 42.

CHEESE—Was steady with a good demand. Sale of 50 boxes W. R. at 22@23c per pound.

BERRIES—Market firm. Prices were unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, September 10th, 1864.

Business yesterday was neglected, buyers were not very numerous. The weather was very unfavorable, which, no doubt, put a damper on trade generally. The receipts were small yesterday, amounting to only a few hundred barrels. So far as prices were concerned we have no changes to record—there were some buyers on hand yesterday, they were very particular in regard to the gravity. The current rates were 35@35½c, packages exchanged or returned. This was equal to 41@41½c, the packages included. Our latest reports from Oil City represent a firm market, with a good deal of oil changing hands, principally on eastern account. The New Yorkers are going in heavily, so far as purchasing is concerned. Crude in New York was held at a slight advance, whilst Refined was neglected as in our own market, prices being nominal.

REFINING OIL—The rates were about the same as the previous day. We note sales as follows: 200 bbls 35½c, packages exchanged; 180 do 35½c, same conditions; Sales 141 bbls 41c, packages exchanged; 160 bbls do 41c; 160 bbls do 41c. Also, 70 barrels Amber or Green County Oil at 48½c ₱ gallon, package included.

TAR—Was steady; sales 75 bbls at $8 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

Trade has been quiet and we have few changes to note. Salts, Epsom Salts, Sal Soda, Bay Rum, Varnishes, and Aquia Ammonia, are dearer. Rosin is easy at a slight decline in price. Balsam Copaiba, Gum Myrrh, and Refined Camphor are lower. The price of White Castile soap is from 46 to 48c per pound, and not 35 to 38c as misprinted in our last report. We did not discover this typographical error until too late to rectify it in our last weekly issue.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 55	to	1 65	"
" Oxalic	1 70	to	1 75	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 70	to	3 75	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 75	to	3 80	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50	"
Ammonia Carb	45	to	48	"
" Aqua ff	14	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	18	"
" Soda	7½	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 65	to	1 70	"
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 10	to	3 40	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	lb
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 25	to	1 28	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Bonset, Peruvian	54	to	56	"
Brimstone Roll	8	to	9	"
" Flor Sulphur	12½	to	13½	"
Calomel, American	2 65	to	2 68	"
" English	3 00	to	3 15	"
Camphor Refined	1 70	to	1 75	"
Cantharides	2 75	to	2 95	"
Cassia in Mats	92	to	94	"
Chamomiles, German	85	to	1 00	lb.
" Roman	25	to	50	"
Chloroform	2 30	to	285	"
Cloves	73	to	76	lb.
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 60	"
Copperas, Calcined Lye	12	to	12	cts-e
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	80	to	1 00	lb.
Cubebs	1 20	to	1 25	"
Cuttlebone	45	to	70	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Extract Logwood	19½	to	21	"
" Liquorice Calabria	50	to	60	"
" Italian	63	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	2½	to	6½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 20	to	1 25	"
Gamboge, Pipe	75	to	80	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Sicillac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	85	to	90	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20	"
" Spanish Best	2 30	to	2 50	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 25	to	10 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 90	to	1 95	"
Madder	22	to	24	lb
Magnesia Calcined	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 50	to	1 60	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 75	to	12 00	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 40	to	2 50	lb.
Oil Bergamot, factory	6 00	to	7 00	"
" Castor	3 85	to	4 25	gall
" Cinnamon	8 50	to	9 00	lb
" Cloves	7 50	to	8 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 25	to	3 75	gall
" Lemon	6 50	to	8 50	₱ lb
" Lard City	1 75	to	1 85	gall
" " Chemical	80	to	1 00	"
" Linseed	1 78	to	1 80	"
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Olive	1 00	to	1 60	"
" Quarts	9 50	to	16 00	₱ doz
" Pints	6 00	to	9 25	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	lb.
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	2 50	to	4 00	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm genuine	3 00	to	3 25	gall
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 70	"
" Whale W B	1 87	to	1 97	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
Precipitate Red	2 90	to	3 00	lb.
" White	3 70	to	3 75	"
Putty	7¾	to	8¼	"
Quinine Sulph	4 00	to	4 20	oz.
Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs)	47 00	to	50 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	28	to	30	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pard'd	7 50	to	7 75	"
" Jalap	4 20	to	4 40	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 75	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	70	to	75	"
" Senega	1 25	to	1 50	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6¾	to	7	"
" Soda	7¼	to	7½	"
Opium, Turkey	19 00	to	19 25	"
Pepper, Black	52	to	55	"
Pepper African Cayenne	70	to	75	"
Phosphorus	2 90	to	2 95	"
Plaster Paris, calcd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	38	to	40	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Iodide	7 75	to	8 00	"
" Prussiate Yellow	90	to	1 00	"
" Red	1 00	to	1 15	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	lb.
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 50	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 70	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to	12	lb.
Soda Caustic	16½	to	17	"
Soap Castile	33	to	37	"
" White	46	to	48	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	65	to	70	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	16½	to	17½	lb.
Turpentine Spts	4 00	to	4 25	gall.
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 50	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	2 00	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6¾	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	20	to	21	"
" " Fancy B'ds	9¾	to	18	"
" " Dry	20	to	21	"
" " Ext Dry	20	to	21	"
Whiting	4	to	4¾	"
Litharge	20	to	21	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	14	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

Flour—Dull, little inquiry and prices weak. Wheat—Dull; old $2 50@2 55; new $2 60@2 62; white $2 80@3.

Corn—Firm; western mixed $1 72; yellow $1 75.

Oats—In demand at 90c. Provisions firm. Whisky—Sales unimportant.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	8¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
⅜ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9¼
⅜ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 inch	9¾
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¾ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
⅞ inch	11½
¾ inch	12½
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8¼	½ and 9-16 inch	9
2⅜ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
⅞ to 1 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
⅞ ¾ and ⅞ inch	9½	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¾	¼ inch	9¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9¾
⅞ and ⅞ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9¼
Flow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	9¼

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1½ ⅝ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9¼
1¼ by ¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	20 Fine	11 37½
8 1 and 9d	9 37½	7-8 in. Lining	12 87½
6 1 and 7d	10 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4 1 and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails		Barrel	
8d	10 13	¾ inch	11 88
8 1	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
10d 1	9 63	1½ inch	10 13
10d 1	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing		Tobacco	
6 1	10 63	6d	9 88
8 1	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
10d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

5 cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

THE COTTON AND SUGAR CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans "Picayune" says: "The cotton throughout the lowlands threatens to be a general failure. In the best of seasons this plant is rarely cultivated with success in the alluvial soil of Lower Louisiana, and before the war, had been generally abandoned in the moisture of the soil and the heat of the atmosphere give the plant too luxuriant and rapid a growth, producing more stock and leaves than bolls, and generating the most destructive insects. These causes have operated with more than usual effect this season. We learn that the insatiable and irresistible caterpillar or army worm is everywhere sweeping the fields with a raid that puts to shame the most desolating attempts in that line of all its human imitators. This is true of all that portion of the State included within federal military lines. Beyond this we hear that little or no cotton has been planted, the Confederate authorities prohibiting the growing of more cotton than is needed for seed.

"The prospects for sugar are even more discouraging, the great majority of the sugar cultivators having been seduced from their old culture by the great demand for cotton. A very small number of the planters will raise cane enough for seed for the next crop, and a still smaller number will lay by wood for the furnaces. There will hardly be a grinding season, and the magnificent yield of 450,000 hogsheads of 1861 and 1862, which declined in 1863 to 40,000 hogshead, will, in 1864, be represented by 0. Louisianians will have to satisfy their palates next year with Island sugar."

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 30, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1862, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 4th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 9th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be open on Friday, the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. The proportions of the bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, as follows: One third on or before the 14th; one third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this note should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery. sep6-6t

TO THE ENROLLED MEN OF PITT TOWNSHIP.—There are over three hundred of you that have not contributed to the Bounty Fund. If you call immediately on the Treasurer, W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street, or the Collecting Committees, and subscribe your fair proportion, your Committees will guarantee to clear you from the impending draft. If the amount is not made up the certificates of those already enlisted will be withheld for the benefit of the subscribers to the fund. Your Committee hereby pledge themselves to clear every subscriber to the fund from the impending draft. Those who do not subscribe immediately will have to take care of themselves.

SAMUEL EWART,
E. T. CASSIDY,
HENRY W. OLIVER, JR.,
sep2-lwd Recruiting Committee.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

TIERNAN & GETTY
OFFER FOR SALE
40 Cases Cincinnati Still Catawba Wine, Vintage of 1859.
40 Cases Sparkling Catawba.
50 hf bbls. Pure Catawba Grape Brandy.

Our Still Catawba Wine is pronounced by competent judges to be a superior article, and is highly recommended for medical purposes.

We have on hand a large supply of the finest

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,

which we offer to the trade, and those wishing a genuine article, at reasonable rates.
A small lot of

PURE RYE WHISKY,

nine years old, by the gallon or bottle.

NO. 55 OHIO ST., N. E. COR. DIAMOND,
se7-1w ALLEGHENY CITY.

OFFICE OF THE LUCESCO OIL CO. }
No. 11 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1864. }
THE DIRECTORS of the LUCESCO OIL COMPANY, this day have declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the last six months business.
se3-1w C. H. ISRAELL, Secy.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLIPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se3 136 Wood street.

SUBSTITUTES.—ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES furnished at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 15 St. Clair street. se6-2w

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Wheeling.
Pine Hill	Taylor	Cincinnati

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet of water and falling.

THE new steamer Pilgrim is announced for St. Louis and Keokuk; Captain D. Z. Brickell is in command.

THE new steamer Guidon, Captain Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the Lizzie Martin; Captain Laughlin. She leaves at noon.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of Steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's pretty vessel, is announced for St. Louis. This boat has the best accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught tow boat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business, having struck oil. She is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

The splendid passenger steamer Kate B. Porter is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She is in charge of that prince of good fellows, Captain Joseph A. Porter, an officer who has hosts of friends and does honor to their friendship. We noticed a card in the Cincinnati papers a few days since signed by the officers of one of the Ohio regiments who had traveled on this boat. They paid a high and deserved compliment to the boat and officers.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

The steamers EAGLE or EXPRESS will leave Wheeling every day, (Sunday's exc